

2023 年安徽省池州市中考模拟英语试题

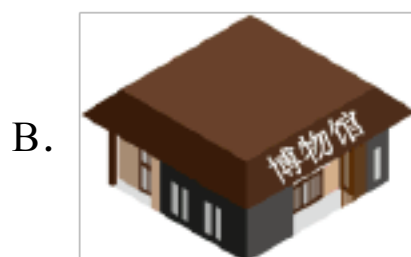
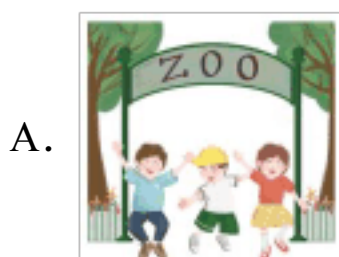
学校:_____ 姓名:_____ 班级:_____ 考号:_____

一、听录音选图片

1. What was wrong with Mary last night?



2. Where does Lily like going?



二、听短对话选答案

3. How many people are there in Tina's family?

A. Five.

B. Six.

C. Seven.

4. How often does the girl have drama classes?

A. Once a week.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

5. How does the boy feel about learning English?

A. Difficult.

B. Boring.

C. Necessary.

三、听长对话选答案

听下面一段对话，回答以下各小题。

6. Why does Kate come to David's home?

A. To attend a party.

B. To clean the house.

C. To invite him to the

countryside.

7. What will David do?

A. Do the dishes.

B. Collect the bottles.

C. Order some food.

听下面一段对话，回答以下各小题。

8. What color is Alice's sweater?

- Oh, she has gone to the museum. Would you like to leave a _____?
- A. sentence B. message C. program D. question
22. —Where would you like to go on vacation, Qingdao or Xiamen?
- _____ is okay. I don't really mind.
- A. Both B. Neither C. None D. Either
23. As the saying goes, "One will get something new in looking over one's old studies." We should often _____ what we have learned.
- A. review B. cancel C. spread D. praise
24. Helen felt _____ in her new school, so Mr White advised her to join some clubs to make new friends.
- A. lovely B. friendly C. lonely D. weekly
25. In the war against COVID-19, the Chinese government is making efforts to make sure the vaccine is _____ taken all over the country.
- A. deeply B. widely C. heavily D. clearly
26. —I'm afraid I can't do well in the sports meeting.
- Don't worry. I will support you, _____ you don't succeed.
- A. even though B. so that C. as long as D. as soon as
27. —Are you going to do a part-time job in your free time?
- Yes. I don't think I should always _____ my parents.
- A. turn on B. put on C. depend on D. come on
28. —How wonderful the school concert is! I wonder _____ our school will hold it next year.
- Sure. It's our school tradition!
- A. when B. how C. whether D. why
29. —Our computer is working again!
- Yes. Our IT teacher _____ it. It took him one and a half hours.
- A. will fix B. has fixed C. is fixing D. was fixing
30. —It's cold outside. Would you mind closing the window?
- _____. I will do it right away.
- A. Of course not B. No, you can't C. It's my pleasure D. Take it easy

七、完形填空

Once upon a time, many feelings lived on an island, including Happiness, Sadness and

Love. One day the 31 were told that the island would sink, so they all made boats and 32 except Love. Love was the only one who stayed. When the island had almost disappeared into the water, Love decided to 33 help.

Richness in a big boat was passing by Love. Love asked, "Richness, can you 34 me with you?" Richness answered, "No, I can't. There is no 35 here for you."

Love decided to ask Sadness. "Sadness, please help me!" "I can't help you, Love. I am so 36 that I need to be by myself!" Sadness answered.

Happiness passed by Love, too, but she was so happy that she did not hear when Love 37 her.

Suddenly, there was a 38, "Come, Love. I will take you." It was an old man. Love was happy and 39 forgot to ask where they were going. When they arrived at a(n) 40 place, the man walked away. Love asked Knowledge, "Who helped me?"

"It was Time." Knowledge answered.

"Time?" asked Love. "But why did Time help me?"

Knowledge smiled and answered, "Because only Time can understand how valuable Love is."

31. A. meanings B. meetings C. openings D. feelings
32. A. left B. sent C. came D. blew
33. A. listen to B. hear of C. ask for D. look at
34. A. need B. take C. know D. love
35. A. food B. time C. work D. room
36. A. fat B. bad C. sad D. shy
37. A. walked B. turned C. pushed D. called
38. A. voice B. hobby C. dream D. level
39. A. just B. even C. only D. very
40. A. easy B. poor C. safe D. long

How important is music? Many people usually think that listening to music is nice, but not very 41. It is often only thought to be entertainment, but not the first 42 for education. This opinion is wrong. 43, music education is necessary for all students.

Music tells us who we are. Music 44 the musicians' thoughts and ideas, and the social environment they come from. For example, just as Mozart's music represents a lifestyle, rock music 45 represents a lifestyle. George Gershwin's music is another 46. He introduced jazz style into his music.

Music provides a kind of ability to know the world in a different way. Science explains how the sun 47 and sets. Music explores emotional meanings. People need every 48 way to know about our world.

Music shows people's thoughts. We can "talk" to each other in this amazing way. Through the language we 49 our feelings, discoveries, ideas and hopes. All of these can be shared with others. When we do not let our children receive a good music education, we take 50 away from the meanings that music shows. So music education is more necessary than people usually think.

41. A. excellent B. important C. interesting D. exciting
42. A. choice B. method C. wealth D. secret
43. A. In danger B. In time C. In public D. In fact
44. A. regrets B. refuses C. reflects D. recycles
45. A. then B. else C. fast D. also
46. A. example B. silence C. opinion D. present
47. A. burns B. leads C. shuts D. rises
48. A. careless B. nervous C. possible D. impolite
49. A. hide B. show C. cost D. fall
50. A. you B. her C. them D. him

八、补全对话 7 选 5

根据对话内容，从选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两个为多余选项。

A: Hi, Peter! 51

B: I attended a speech.

A: What was the speech about?

B: 52 People's way of living now is harmful to our environment. We should do something to make a change.

A: Yes, I agree with you. 53

B: We can do a lot of things. We can use china cups instead of paper cups to drink water.

A: You're right. 54

B: You know, many of our classmates don't know what to do to make our life green. I want to make a poster to share the ways with them.

A: Nice idea! 55

B: Let's do it right now.

- A. What can we do?
- B. We can put up the poster on the wall of our classroom.
- C. What did you do last Saturday?
- D. Who gave a speech at the meeting?
- E. China cups can be used many times.
- F. It's easy to break china cups.
- G. It was about how to live green life.

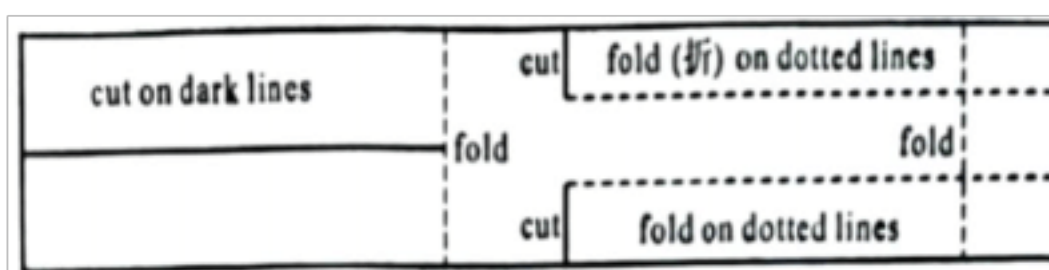
九、阅读单选


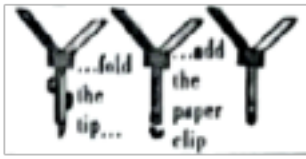

Make a Paper Helicopter (直升机)

You may know how to make a paper airplane, but can you make a helicopter? Here's how:

You'll need.

- 1 sheet of plain paper.
- 1 paper clip (回形针).



1. Put the paper over this page. Trace (沿着) the pattern below onto the paper.	
2. Fold the sides ...	
3. Hold the helicopter by the bottom and throw it hard into the air.	

What happened? Instead of falling straight to the ground, the helicopter will spin (旋转) its wings and fall slowly.

In a real helicopter, if the engine suddenly stops, the pilot lets the helicopter's blades (桨) turn freely.

The helicopter will spin its blades just the way your paper helicopter did, and it will glide (滑行) to a safe landing.

56. After reading the text, we can learn how to _____.

- A. use a helicopter
- B. draw a helicopter

- C. fly a paper helicopter D. make a paper helicopter

57. Which question does this text explain?

- A. What things should we prepare?
B. Who is interested in this activity?
C. Why does the paper helicopter fall straight to the ground?
D. How many steps should we do to draw a helicopter?

58. What kind of text is this?

- A. An application. B. An instruction.
C. An introduction. D. An advertisement.



As we all know, the swans usually fly in an arrow (箭头) formation. One swan flies at the front and the others follow. When the swan is tired, another swan flies to the front.

But Gertie never flew at the front. She was quite lazy. Gertie was a member of a big group of thirty swans. One day, when they ate food, they talked.

“Gertie never flies to the front,” said Gandy.

“Let’s teach Gertie a lesson,” said Milly.

“You can’t fly with us, Gertie. This is the group’s decision,” said Lumumby.

“I don’t care,” said Gertie. “I will find another group to fly with.”

Gertie left and she waited on a tree top for another group. But all the swans knew about Gertie, and they said “No way” to her.

Gertie began to cry. Then, she saw her old group flying by! Were they coming back for her? Gertie flew up, up, up, straight to the front. Lumumby was there and he was tired.

“Fly back,” said Gertie. “Leave this to me. You have a rest.” After two hours, Gertie was tired, but she flew on. Gandy, Milly and other swans all smiled.

59. Why were the other swans angry with Gertie?

- A. Because she always ate too much. B. Because she never taught others to fly.
C. Because she often laughed at others. D. Because she never flew at the front.

60. How did the other swans punish Gertie?

- A. They hit her. B. They made her leave.
C. They didn’t talk to her. D. They didn’t give her food.

61. What do we know about Gertie?

- A. She missed her group. B. She lived in a tree.
C. She planned to fly alone. D. Another group welcomed her.

62. In which part of the newspaper can we find the text?

- A. Travel. B. Hobby. C. Story. D. Weather.



In our everyday life, we take many things for granted. Being able to see is one of them. However, not everyone in the world has good vision(视力).

The World Health Organization(WHO) has released its World Report on Vision. It says that 65 million people could get their vision back with a cataract(白内障) operation, but cannot get one because they have little or no healthcare where they live. In addition, over 800 million people have trouble doing everyday activities because they don't have enough money to buy a pair of glasses.

For example, there are thousands of nearsighted African drivers who have difficulty seeing people walking across the road. This makes it dangerous for them to drive. And there are coffee farmers in Bolivia who find it hard to see their ripe(成熟的) beans because of cataracts. This means they can't harvest(收获) as many beans.

This is mainly a problem in low-income countries, such as western and eastern sub-Saharan Africa, according to the report. A lack of eye care services is one of the main reasons for this.

In southern Asia and other places around the world, there are still cultural barriers(隔阂) when trying to get glasses. In some places, people believe wearing glasses will make one's eyes worse. In other places, when kids start wearing glasses, their grandparents will say they are for rich people and not for village boys or girls, Public Radio international reported. These beliefs and attitudes must change before more kids can get glasses and improve their vision.

63. The WHO recently released a report about _____ around the world.

- A. cataract operations B. vision problems C. eye care services D. types of glasses

64. The examples of African drivers and Bolivian farmers show that _____.

- A. people with cataracts will go blind B. there is no eye care in African countries
C. too much work can cause vision problems D. people with poor vision face many

difficulties

65. In southern Asia, people still have problems getting glasses because _____.

A. wearing glasses makes them look ugly B. only rich people can afford to buy glasses

C. wearing glasses can make their eyes worse D. wearing glasses goes against their cultural beliefs

66. What is the best title for the text?

A. Can We Stop Blindness?

B. What Causes Low-income?

C. The Poor Eye Care Service Problem.

D. Why do We Need to Protect Our Eyes?

The Great Wall of China is one of the world's most famous ancient buildings. Visitors to China always want to see the Great Wall. They know that it is the longest, biggest, and heaviest thing that people have ever built. They hear a rumor about it, too. The rumor says that people can see it from the moon. It is not true. However, this wall must be something to see!

Some visitors have already looked at the pictures. The pictures show happy visitors walking on the wall. They show tired visitors climbing the Great Wall. They show visitors taking pictures.

Some visitors may read about the wall. They learned that ancient Chinese people first built it over 2,000 years ago. They learned about how and why ancient Chinese people built it.

At first there was not just one wall. There were several little walls. This changed during the time of Qin. Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of China, decided to join the little walls into a big one. The big wall would keep enemies out of the whole country.

67. The Great Wall is _____.

A. about 6,000 miles long

B. the oldest ancient building

C. the highest ancient building

D. a famous tourist attraction now

68. What does the underlined word "rumor" in the text mean in Chinese?

A. 传闻

B. 小说

C. 日记

D. 计划

69. According to the text, some visitors have already known the Great Wall by _____.

A. watching TV

B. seeing movies

C. looking at the pictures

D. searching the Internet

Social media is certainly an interesting place to learn others' opinions. You can read

everything from strange ideas to true facts and everything in between. But when you're spending time online and reading so many opinions, it's quite possible that you'll sometimes see someone write something that you strongly disagree with.

In fact, you might feel so strongly that you feel like you should reply to this person at once. You might do some research, find some facts of your own and reply to what they have written. You finish writing out your reply, click "Post" and win the argument!

Except that it's not really much of a victory. Most people don't like it when other people disagree with their ideas, especially online strangers. It's unlikely that they will change their opinion just because you argued with them. In fact, it's possible that you made them feel more confident that they're correct.

And the thing is, when you get into these kinds of fights online, it slowly influences you. You might not know it at first, but the argument that you take part in can actually have a bad effect on your mood. If you argue often, you start to enjoy arguing and then end up doing it even more. It's a dangerous cycle.

I guess the best thing to do is to tell yourself that most arguments aren't worth it. There are much better and more interesting things to do, whether online or in real life.

70. How does the writer feel about social media?

- A. People rarely(很少地) use it to argue. B. Many people use it to voice their opinions.
- C. You can't know other people's real ideas. D. It is a good way to connect with strangers.

71. What does the writer tell us in Paragraph 3?

- A. It's easy to win arguments online.
- B. Arguments can change people's minds.
- C. Disagreeing with someone won't change their mind.
- D. People who post their ideas on social media are usually incorrect.

72. What is the writer's advice?

- A. Argue until you find the truth.
- B. Don't discuss problems with strangers.
- C. Try to communicate in real life instead of online.
- D. Find something better to do instead of arguing.

十、阅读回答问题

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题（请注意每小题后面的词数要求）。

It is a school day. Kids around the world go to school. Most of them will have lunch there. *The Associated Press* (美联社) wanted to know what the kids eat. So it sent reporters to visit schools around the world. What did the reporters find?

In some countries, students bring lunches from home. This is true in Pakistan. A meal might include eggs, chicken and bread. There's rice or noodles, too. In Ecuador, a country in South America, kids also bring lunches. They often have a sandwich, yogurt, fruit, and cookies.

In some countries, students eat lunches made at school. France is an example. Schools serve hot lunches. They have many dishes, including vegetables. In the USA, many kids also eat school lunches. A lunch might be a cheese sandwich, corn salad, fresh carrots and milk. Dessert is fruit.

In the USA, school lunches used to be different. They started changing in 2010. That's when a law was passed. It said school lunches had to be healthier. So some food came off school menus. Like what? Greasy pizza and potato chips.

73. What do kids in Ecuador often have for lunch? (不超过 15 个词)

74. Why don't schools in the USA offer potato chips now? (不超过 15 个词)

75. What's the text mainly about? (不超过 15 个词)

十一、根据汉语及首字母填空

76. The girl n_____ (点头) to me when she passed me in the park.

77. For a w_____ (明智的) man, a mistake is a lesson.

78. We went outside to see what had happened when we heard the n_____ (声音).

79. If you v_____ (重视) your health, you should exercise every day.

80. Eating too much s_____ (甜的) food is bad for your teeth.

十二、材料作文

81. 劳动是日常生活中不可或缺的部分。德智体美劳全面发展，做新时代的中学生是我们的奋斗目标。请结合生活中所参与的劳动实际，用英语写一篇短文。词数 80~100，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

内容包括：1. 结合生活实际，谈谈参与劳动的重要性；

2. 列举生活中参与的劳动，并阐述参与劳动的益处（至少两个方面）；
3. 发出积极参与劳动的号召。

We often hear of the sentence “Labor is a glorious thing.”

参考答案:

1. B

【解析】

【原文】

M: Mary, what's wrong with you?

W: Dad, I didn't sleep well last night because I had a toothache.

2. C

【解析】

【原文】

M: I like going to the museum. How about you, Lily?

W: I like the sports center. It's exciting to go there.

3. A

【解析】

【原文】

M: How many people are there in your family, Tina?

W: Well, there are my parents, two younger sisters and me.

4. B

【解析】

【原文】

M: Do you have drama classes?

W: Yes. We have drama classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

5. A

【解析】

【原文】

M: I think English is difficult to learn. Can you help me?

W: Of course. You'd better find a way to learn it first of all.

6. C

7. A

【解析】

【原文】

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